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HISTORIC ONTARIO

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LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C.
Premier and Treasurer of Ontario

THIS booklet has been prepared in the hope that it will add interest to the travels of our Ontario folk and of our visitors while they are with us.

It does not pretend to be a text-book or a reference work, but just an effort to point up some of the highlights of our past here in old Upper Canada, and in particular those of which some remaining evidence may yet be seen.

IN Canada the events of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries, which on slight examination might seem to have been local in their compass, actually decided the fate and future patterns of two great empires and of the union of states to our south.

Let us study past events and their sequence. Such study will enlighten us as we move to a sure future.

"Let us now praise famous men, and the fathers that begat us."

ECCLESIASTICUS XLIV. I



THE earliest maps were often drawn by cartographers who had never set foot on the territory they depicted. They obtained their information from explorers whose instruments were none too accurate and who in turn had obtained much of their information from Indian trappers. Naturally the resultant maps were highly inaccurate, but serve us to-day in showing the place names of their day. The above map was made in 1688 by the Italian cartographer Coronelli, and was the first to show all the Great Lakes.

This map was kindly lent by
Dr. Alexander MacDonald of Toronto.

Printing plates by
Maclean's Magazine.

Ontario's FRENCH PERIOD

EARLY in the Seventeenth Century the first white men entered Ontario. They were French explorers and missionaries. The former came to discover the wonders of this new land, the latter to teach and convert the Indians. The country was of course entirely un-mapped and the natives often hostile, so it was under the greatest of hardships that they made their journeys. They were however in most cases successful, the priests managed to establish several mission stations and the explorers, chief among whom was Samuel de Champlain, made maps and wrote journals of the greatest importance. After a while came Fur Traders and then soldiers, endeavouring to put the fur trade on a "sound, military" basis. The reason for these war-like precautions was that competition in the trade was fast becoming stiffer. British traders were making it easier for the natives, by bringing the trade goods to them rather than wait for them to come to the coast. To make the situation more difficult, the Iroquois Indians (of what is now New York State) joined the British and did everything in their power to prevent furs from reaching the French traders. This meant that the soldiers had to protect tribes friendly to their side, a difficult task in such a vast territory. A string of forts were built throughout the province to facilitate this. In many cases it would have been difficult to tell whether these establishments were missions, trading posts or military forts, as in most cases they combined all three functions.

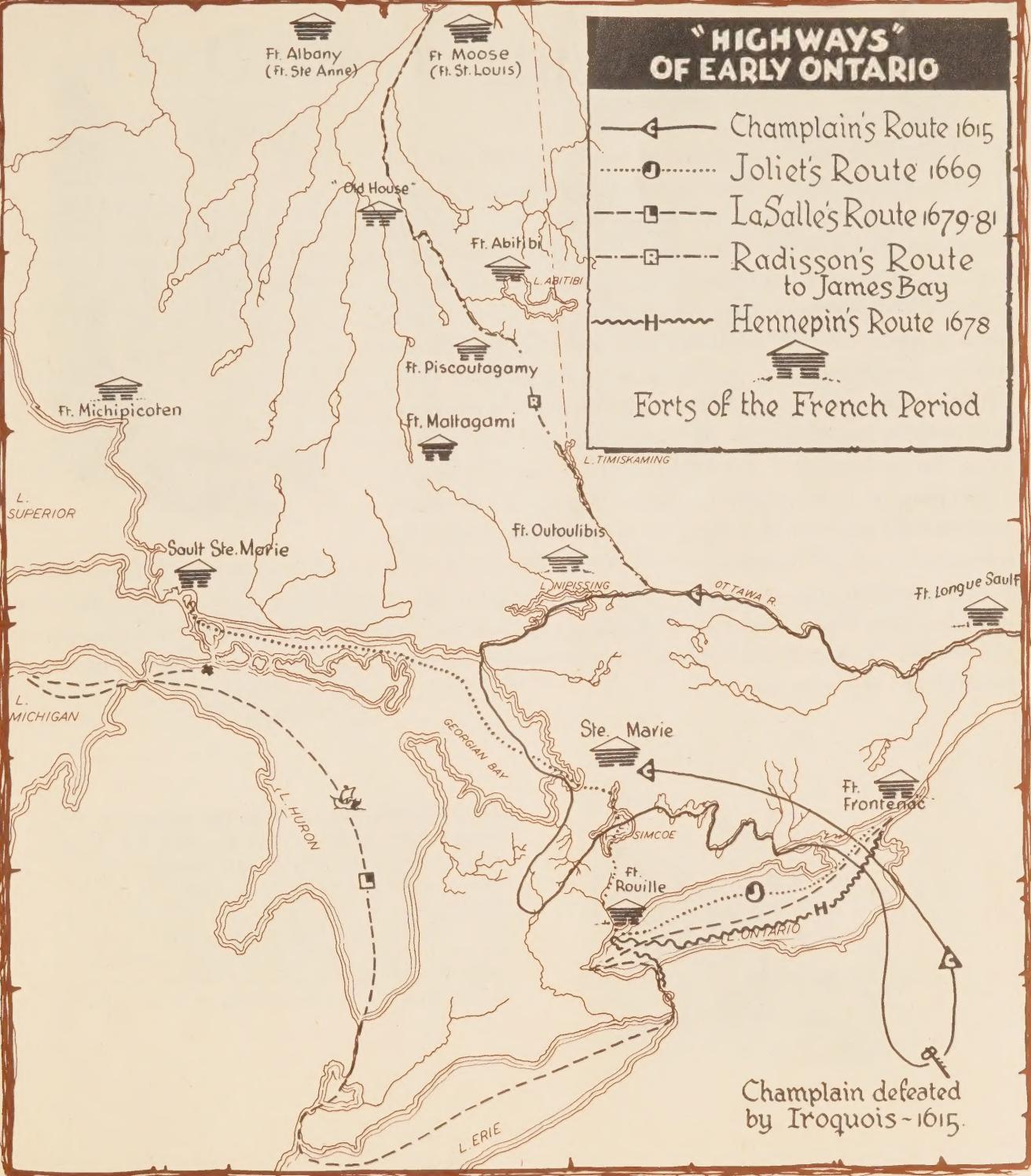
The end of Ontario's French period came with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, but to-day we have many place-names, and a wealth of information in the old maps and journals to remind us of Ontario's first visitors.



"HIGHWAYS" OF EARLY ONTARIO

- Champlain's Route 1615
- Joliet's Route 1669
- - - LaSalle's Route 1679-81
- - - Radisson's Route to James Bay
- ~~~~ Hennepin's Route 1678

Forts of the French Period



Niagara Peninsula

CANADA'S vineyard is a district of beauty, romance and last but not least history. From here Col. Butler and his rangers made their raids south of the border during the American Revolution. To these parts came many of the first United Empire Loyalists, they were American colonists who after 1776 still preferred British rule and law, and abandoned land and possessions to find it over the border. Over these beautiful hills and through these lush valleys raged many of the battles of the war of 1812-14. This combat, so widely extended by land and water, has been called by Americans "Mr. Madison's War" and by Canadians "The War for Survival". The Falls themselves were first seen by a European in 1678, namely by Father Hennepin, Franciscan, explorer and companion of LaSalle. They have in time come to be recognized as one of the wonders of the World. Few people have visited this Continent without making a trip to see their awesome beauty. To-day the Canadian side of the Niagara River has been made into thirty-five miles of park land, with a first class paved road taking the traveller past many points of beauty and interest. Forts and old buildings stand unchanged from the time they were first built, almost one hundred and fifty years ago.



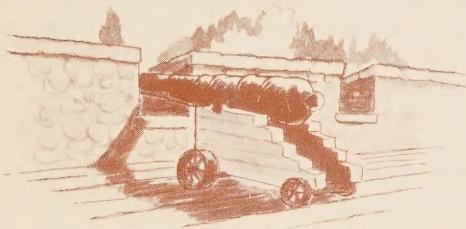
LUNDY'S LANE BURIAL GROUND, Drummond Hill,

Niagara Falls—Here on July 25, 1814, was fought what has been considered the most important battle in the war of 1812-14 when the invaders were definitely repulsed by Canadian forces. This battle marked the beginning of the end of the conflict. Here now rest the soldiers of both nations, side by side. Among the many, Captain Hall son of the American commander of Detroit as well as Laura Secord, Ontario's heroine.

FORT GEORGE

1796

Constructed shortly after the American Revolution by Governor Simcoe for the purpose of keeping American forces off British soil. It was headquarters for General Sir Isaac Brock during the war of 1812-14 and it was here his body was first laid to rest after his death in the Battle of Queenston Heights. It was the principal Canadian post on the American frontier until it fell into enemy hands after a pitched battle on May 27th, 1813. British and Canadian forces set fire to its buildings and blew up its earthworks before withdrawing. Only the Powder-Magazine remained undamaged.



After its capture the American forces occupied the site and rebuilt the Fort according to their own plan. When British and Canadian forces took it on December 10, 1813, the retreating American forces left in such a hurry that they had no time to destroy their works. It now remained in British and Canadian hands and a few additions were made to the buildings. In 1815 the Fort was finally abandoned.



The Fort was reconstructed in the period of 1937-40 according to the original plans of the Royal Engineers and looks today much as it did when it was first occupied in 1796.



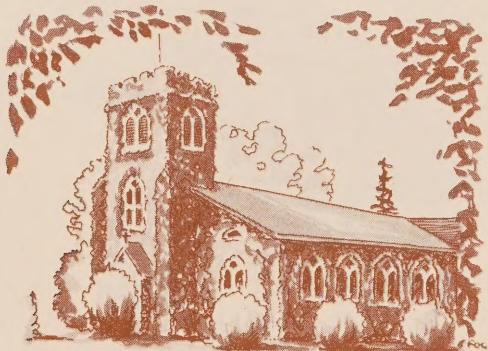
NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

THIS charming little town has been known by many names such as Butlersburg for its association with Butler's Rangers, West Niagara because it is located west of the Niagara River. From 1792 to 1812 it was named Newark by Governor Simcoe. It saw much action during the war of 1812-14 when it was burned to the ground by American forces. It arose from the ashes to be renamed Niagara-on-the-Lake. Today it remains much as it was rebuilt with all the beauty and charm of the period. A walk through its shaded streets gives one a feeling of stepping almost one hundred and fifty years back into time.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Founded 1794. Its first building was burned during the war of 1812-14. The present building was erected in 1831. Considered one of the most beautiful examples of colonial church architecture, it retains entirely the atmosphere of colonial times, with its unadorned white walls, family box pews and high pulpit. It is open to visitors at all times.

NIAGARA HISTORICAL MUSEUM, contains an invaluable collection of pioneer and military articles. There are personal effects of Governor Simcoe, General Sir Isaac Brock and Laura Secord, as well as a fine exhibit of early Canadian newspapers.

OLDEST DRUG STORE IN CANADA—Established in 1820 by one Mr. Evans it has been in continuous operation to date. It was moved to its present site from a few doors away in 1865. Many of its interior furnishings stem from that date.



St. Mark's Church



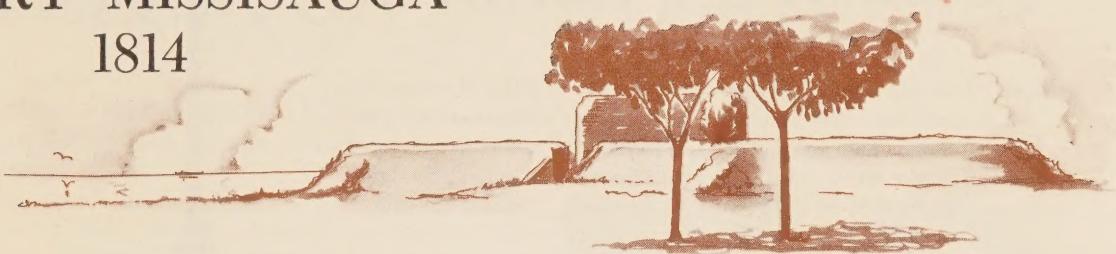
St. Andrew's Church

BUTLER'S BURIAL GROUND—During the American Revolution Colonel John Butler entered Canada with thousands of other U.E. Loyalists. He made his headquarters in Newark (now Niagara-on-the-Lake) and from here he made his famous raids into American territory. On his farm prior to 1790 he set aside a plot as a family and public burial ground. It contains many interesting stones with the names of some of Ontario's earliest settlers.

BUTLER'S BARRACKS, Built 1778. Among Butler's Rangers were many Six Nations Indians. Their compound consisted of several buildings of which only this one remains today. It also saw many other uses. At an early time it was used by the Anglican congregation for church services. During the war of 1812-14 it was turned into a hospital. It is still in use by the military, now serving as a warehouse.

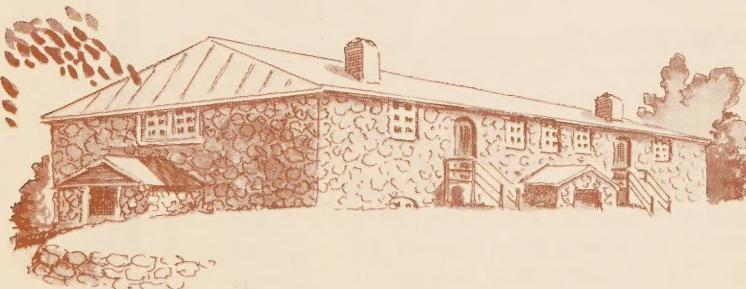
ST. MARK'S ANGLICAN CHURCH—Founded 1792, when services sometimes were held in Butler's Barracks. The present building was erected in 1804. During the war Canadian forces used it as a hospital, later Americans used it as a barracks. Thus, it escaped destruction when the town was burned. In 1826 it was restored and in 1842 it was enlarged to its present size. In the cemetery signs of war may still be seen such as trenches and military grave stones. Plaques commemorating the early inhabitants adorn the inside walls, the stained glass windows are among the earliest in Ontario.

FORT MISSISSAUGA 1814



AFTER the retirement of the American forces the inhabitants of Niagara-on-the-Lake (Newark) returned to the ruins of the burned town. They gathered bricks from the ruins of the homes and with it military engineers built this Fort. The fortifications were of a five pointed star shape, a new idea in military architecture of the time. It is the only Fort of this shape in North America. A light house had previously occupied this site and had to be torn down to make room for the keep. It was kept in use till the eighteen sixties when it was finally abandoned.

NAVY HALL, 1775

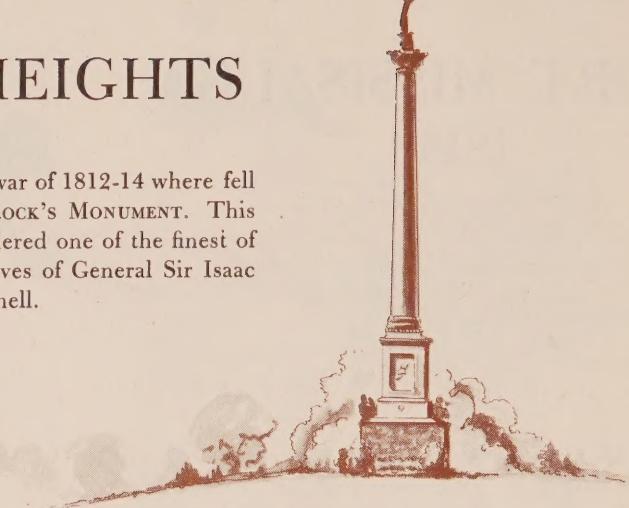


BUILT between 1775 and 1787. Originally this consisted of a group of three or four buildings erected for the use of the officers of the Navy Department. One was Governor Simcoe's Residence, another was used by the First Parliament in Upper Canada. In 1791 Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, Father of Queen Victoria stayed here while on a visit. Navy Hall was the scene of the most glittering parties of the day. From 1840-51 Navy Hall became the "Red Barracks", later the buildings were used as store rooms. During the First World War they were again used by the Army. The one remaining building has been restored to its original shape and is now in use as a military museum.



QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

SCENE of one of the major battles in the war of 1812-14 where fell Canada's hero who now rests under BROCK'S MONUMENT. This 185 foot stone shaft erected 1854 is considered one of the finest of its kind in the world. It contains the graves of General Sir Isaac Brock and his aide-de-camp John Macdonnell.

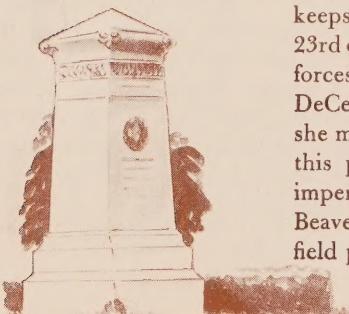


GENERAL BROCK, the hero of Upper Canada, was born on Guernsey Island in 1768, entered the British army at the age of fifteen. Thirteen years later he became commander of the 49th Regiment, a poor unit which he through his ability made one of the finest in the entire British army. He brought his regiment to Canada in 1802. Later he was appointed Commander of Troops for

Upper and Lower Canada. He led the British and Canadian forces during the first months of their land operations in the conflict of 1812-14. On the morning of October 13th he led his forces into the Battle of Queenston Heights. His tall figure made an ideal target and he fell to an enemy bullet. While his body was taken to its first resting place at Fort George minute guns were fired by the American army across the river as a mark of respect to a brave enemy. On October 13th, 1824, his body was removed from Fort George and reinterred in its present place where thirty years after the present monument was built. A *Cenotaph* on the lower slope marks the spot where General Brock fell.

FORT DRUMMOND AND FORT RIALL—Earthworks of defences thrown up during the war of 1812-14. Enemy forces arrived in overwhelming numbers before these

positions were finished and they were blown up by the Canadians before they were abandoned. Today they are sites for children's playgrounds.



LAURA SECORD MONUMENT—This monument placed near one of the finest views in the Niagara District keeps bright the memory of Ontario's heroine. On the 23rd of June, 1813, Laura Secord heard that the invading forces intended to attack the Canadian outpost at DeCew's house twenty miles distant. During the night she made the difficult and dangerous journey by foot to this place and warned Lieutenant FitzGibbon of the impending danger. The invaders were attacked at Beaver Dams and their entire force of 542 men and two field pieces were captured.



QUEENSTON

MACKENZIE'S PRINTING HOUSE—In this house a young Scotsman, William Lyon Mackenzie, started his newspaper, The Colonial Advocate, in 1824. Through its editorials he attacked the "Family Compact", the name attached by the "Reform Party" to the executive council of the day. His radical convictions led him eventually to inciting and leading an armed rebellion in 1837. On its failure, and his escape, he established a headquarters on Navy Island in the Niagara River. Soon captured by American authorities he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Rochester N.Y. jail. On the proclamation of amnesty by Canada in 1849 he returned and was a member of Parliament 1850-58. Although neither Canada nor any of her Provinces have ever been directly taxed by the Crown in Great Britain, it is generally taught that the insurrection of 1837 hastened the advent of completely responsible government in this country.



LAURA SECORD'S HOUSE may be seen in the main street. In this house she lived for some time after her heroic walk.

The ruin of DeCew's STONE HOUSE at DeCew Falls. Built by John DeCew, a United Empire Loyalist, after he came to Canada in 1798 and settled as a farmer and miller. It was used by British and Canadian forces as an outpost in attack on Fort George, at that time in American hands. It was to this house that Laura Secord came on her famous walk with her warning on the night of June 23rd, 1813.



JORDAN (Hwy. 8)—The district of Jordan used to be known as "The Twenty" because it was twenty miles distant from Niagara. Settled before 1791 by Mennonites, Quakers, Huguenots and others who came here in search of religious freedom.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE TWENTY has on display in two old buildings, tools, weapons, household effects and clothing of the time of the settlers arrival.

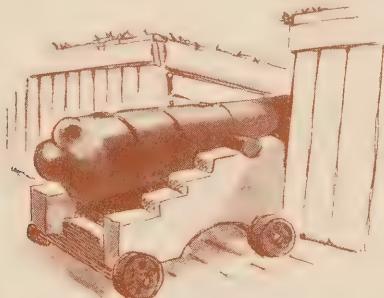
Old Fort Erie



THE first Fort Erie was built in 1764 by Captain Montresor to the order of Genl. Bradstreet, its chief function, being defence against the Indians, as well as being a trading post. It was rebuilt and improved several times, reaching its present shape in 1812. Captured by American forces during the war of 1812-14, it was blown up by them when they later were forced to abandon it. The Fort was restored in 1937-39 according to the original plans of 1812 found in England.



To-day when you step through its portals you see the same scene you would have seen if you had been a soldier almost one hundred and fifty years ago.





OTHER NIAGARA DISTRICT POINTS OF INTEREST

WELLAND, Main Highway: Cairn in memory of soldiers killed at the Battle of Cook's Mills, October 19, 1814.

NORMANDALE, Fish Hatchery: Tablet marking the site of the old furnace founded by Samuel Mason, 1818, which operated until the local supply of bog ore was exhausted about 1853.

BEAMSVILLE, Municipal Building: Tablet to the memory of George Herbert Locke, educationist and author, Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Library, 1908-37.

GRIMSBY—The site of the "Battle of the Forty", June 8, 1813. **NELLES MANOR** built by Colonel Robert Nelles in 1789 is the oldest house standing in this section of Ontario.

CAYUGA, Haldimand County Museum: Indian relics, Canadiana, photographs, house and farm relics. DeCew's second house is one of the oldest in the Town.

STONEY CREEK (Hwy. 8)—This was the scene of one of the most important battles in the 1812-14 war. A small Canadian force attacked a much larger American force by night routing them completely and capturing two American Generals. The nearby Gage House, now called **BATTLEFIELD HOUSE**, became a hospital where Mary Gage tended the wounded of both sides. This House built 1795 is now a museum with a large collection of 1812-14 war relics and pioneer implements and furniture.

STAMFORD, Village green: Boulder marking Niagara Portage Road, opened by United Empire Loyalists, 1788, and the principal travel route to the Upper Lakes region until the opening of the Welland Canal, 1829.

ALLANBURG, Near the bridge: Cairn marking the site where the first sod of the Old Welland Canal was cut, November 30th, 1824.

BRIDGEBURG, Niagara Boulevard: Boulder marking the site of the Battle of Frenchman's Creek, November 27th, 1812, and to mark the landing place of the Fenian Raiders, May 31st, 1866.

CHIPIAWA, Niagara Boulevard: Boulder in memory of soldiers killed in battle of July 5th, 1814; and a boulder marking the site of Navy Island shipyard where the first vessels to navigate the Upper Lakes under the British flag were built 1762-63.

RIDGEWAY, Main Highway: Cairn in memory of the soldiers who fought against the Fenian Raiders, June 2, 1866.



Battlefield House



HAMILTON

THE first recorded white visitor to enter Hamilton Bay was La Salle who came here in September, 1669. A boulder set up in the park named after him, commemorates this event. In the seventeen nineties the first British settlers arrived. During the war of 1812-14 a small fleet of British ships under Sir James Yeo took refuge in the bay to escape destruction by a larger force of American ships. In Harvey Park a monument marks the site of fortifications built for the defence of the Niagara Peninsula during the same conflict. DUNDURN CASTLE MUSEUM overlooking the bay has its 72 rooms filled with material illustrating the history of Hamilton and the Province. The castle itself was built by Sir Alan Macnab in 1826-35.

DUNDAS (Hwy. 8), Governor's Road: Cairn commemorating the building of Dundas Street, 1793, planned to promote settlement of the Province.

OAKVILLE (Hwy. 2)—Old Post Office Museum, Thomas Street, South. This building was Oakville's first Post Office 1835-37 and now contains an exhibition of pioneer household equipment, farm tools and a collection of maps, documents and books, all of which tell the story of the town and its founder, Colonel William Chisholm.



BURLINGTON (Hwy. 2), Brant Museum:—Captain Joseph Brant's home of 1785 re-created on its original foundation and open to the public as a small Indian museum. JOSEPH BRANT (Thayendanega) 1742-1807 was a war chief among the Mohawk Indians who during the Revolution threw his power behind the British forces. He and his warriors were considered a scourge among the American troops. In 1784 he came with many of these warriors to Canada and continued to fight for the British.

BRANTFORD

THE BELL HOMESTEAD, Tutela Heights—“*The conception of the telephone took place during the summer visit to my father’s residence in Brantford in 1874 and the apparatus was just as it was subsequently made, a one membrane telephone on either end. The experiment of Aug. 10th, 1876, made from Brantford to Paris was the first transmission, the first clear, intelligible transmission of speech over the real line that had ever been made.*” Words of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone in addresses at Brantford and Boston. The Bell Homestead is now kept open to visitors as a museum of telephone history.

BRANT HISTORICAL MUSEUM—A fine collection of items linked with early times in the County. The firefighting room is quite unique and shows the type of equipment



The Bell Homestead

firemen in days gone by had to work with. The Indian collection has many things of interest connected with the Iroquois early history.



Her Majesty's Chapel to the Mohawk

PARIS (Hwy. 2)—So named for the beds of plaster of Paris in the vicinity, was the receiving terminal of the first long distance telephone call in history. It is noted for its old

HER MAJESTY'S CHAPEL TO THE MOHAWK—The oldest Protestant church in Ontario. Built in 1785 as a gift from King George III to his loyal subjects the Mohawk. Part of the Chapel’s property is a communion service and Bible presented by Queen Anne to the Mohawk while they still lived in the Mohawk Valley in 1710. When they emigrated to Canada they brought these items with them. They are now kept in the nearby Mohawk Institute except when required for service in the Chapel.

The graves of Captain Joseph Brant and his son, John Brant, may be seen in the surrounding graveyard.

buildings of cobblestone construction, particularly the old Capron home, the Anglican Church and on the nearby plains the pioneer “Maus” Church built in 1843.

OHSWEKEN

SIX NATIONS RESERVE



IN 1784 a large group of Six Nations Indians, who preferred to live under British rule, arrived from the Mohawk Valley to settle here. Many fought bravely for the Crown both during the Revolution and during the war of 1812-14. The reserve has four old Long Houses belonging to various tribes, in them they still carry on many of their old traditions and dances. The Council House built in 1864, to replace one of logs from 1784, contains many interesting mementos of the Six Nations' colourful past. At nearby Sour Springs the bubbling mud was considered by old time Indians to have curative powers and they used to obtain their medicines here for their various ills.

INDIAN FERRY—Near Chiefswood is the only surviving hand-operated ferry on the Grand River. It accommodates one car and several pedestrians to the other side

which is Tusearora Township and the Six Nations Indian town of Ohsweken.



Chiefswood

CHIEFSWOOD (near Onondaga Hwy. 54)—Birthplace of the Indian Poetess *Pauline Johnson*, daughter of Chief G. H. M. Johnson who was grandson of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant. Much of her poetry was written in her room which faces the Grand River. In a cupboard in this room is carved the date of her birth. Te-ka-hion-wa-ke, this was her Indian name, died far away from her Grand River Valley home. Her ashes are interred in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.

Lake Erie Region



The Backus Mill

PORT ROWAN (about ten miles south-west of Simcoe), The Backus Mill—The oldest mill in continuous operation in Ontario. Built in 1798 as a saw mill, it was later converted to grinding grain. It is still operated by water and has remained in the same family till this date. For some reason it escaped destruction by American forces during their raids in 1814.

SIMCOE (Hwy. 24)—Tablet in memory of the Rev. A. E. Ryerson, editor and educationalist.

EVA BROOK DONLY MUSEUM—Exhibition of three hundred historical paintings by local artists and the late Eva Brook Donly. A representative collection of early dishes and furniture. Reference library of books, papers and diaries pertaining to the history of Norfolk County.

TURKEY POINT—Cairn marking site of Fort Norfolk, British military and naval station of 1814.

NANTICOKE, Schoolhouse: Tablet commemorating engagement of November 13, 1813, when the Norfolk militia routed a band of enemy marauders.

PORT DOVER (Hwy. 6), Near Quay Street: Cross marking place where Dollier and Galinee landed March, 1670 and claimed possession of the lands around Lake Erie for the king of France. Black Creek: Cairn marking place where the above two explorers and seven other Frenchmen, the first Europeans to have ascended the Great Lakes, wintered 1669-70.



The Border Region



FORT MALDEN—AMHERSTBURG (Hwy. 18)

BUILT in 1797-99 by the Royal Canadian Volunteers under Captain Hector McLean to replace the fort at Detroit evacuated by the British in 1796. The Town of Amherstburg came into being at the same time. During the war of 1812-14 this Fort saw much action. In the nearby Navy Yards ships were built for action on the Great Lakes above Niagara. American forces occupied the Fort for some time, and not until the end of hostilities was it again occupied by British and Canadian troops.

Action was again seen here when the Fort was bombarded by patriots in the Mackenzie Rebellion. The town itself has many interesting houses dating back to the 18th Century. The house where General Brock and Tecumseh conferred and the little stone house where the latter slept may be seen, unfortunately in ruined state.

On nearby Boisblane Island may be seen the last remaining blockhouse built in the outside fortifications of the Town of Amherstburg.

WINDSOR—This City played an important role in the war of 1812-14. The house of Colonel Francis Baby which became the headquarters for the invading General Hull still stands as well as many other houses dating back to the earliest days of the City. Dominion Bank Building, Oullette Avenue: Tablet marking an important terminal of the "Underground Railway", an escape route for Negroes to Canada before the U.S. Civil War. **SANDWICH**: Cairn marking site from which General Brock's troops embarked August 16, 1812, to attack Detroit. The clergy of Assumption University will point the site of the first church built in south western Ontario. It was an outpost mission extended from Fort Detroit. **HIRAM WALKER MUSEUM**, 2029 Sandwich St., East: Objects illustrating life in Essex County and the Town of Walkerville from 1812 to the present including the first streetcar operated in Canada. **WILLISTEAD LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY**,

Willistead Park: Monthly exhibitions of paintings, drawings, prints and art objects. Loan collections of pictures.

BLENHEIM (Hwy. 3)—Entrance to town park, Cairn commemorating the Indian Treaty of 1790, which set aside a great land tract for expatriated United Empire Loyalists.

GODERICH (Hwy. 8)—This town was founded by the Canada Company in the Eighteen Twenties. It is laid out in an interesting "star formation" all streets radiating out from a central square. The Canada Company building still stands together with many other beautiful houses of the period. The **HURON COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM** has one of the largest collections of pioneer implements and specializes in working models of early equipment. The curator's cottage is a fine example of an early settler's abode.



WARDSVILLE (Hwy. 2)—Cairn marking the site of the Battle of the Longwoods which took place at Battle Hill, March 4, 1814.

CHATHAM (Hwy. 2)—This town played a role in the war of 1812-14 in the engagement of McCrae's House December 15th, 1813. It was also greatly involved in the emancipation movement in the U.S. Here John Brown held his meetings to stir up aid for his cause. The church where he held his meetings as well as the house wherein he roomed still stand on King Street, East. CHATHAM-KENT MUSEUM housed in a fine old brick residence displays geological and other Natural History material, Indian and pioneer material, information about the Underground Railway (the route by which the slaves escaped to Canada) as well as relics of the great wars.

THAMESVILLE (Hwy. 2)—A cut-stone monument marks the site of *Fairfield* a Moravian mission village established 1792, destroyed by American forces after the *Battle of the Thames* October 5, 1813. In this battle the great Tecumseh was killed. After the war the Indians settled in the nearby Moravian Reserve where their old church may be seen.

DRESDEN (Hwy. 2)—The house and grave of Rev. Josiah Henson, escaped American Negro slave who came to Canada in 1830. According to a letter from Harriet Beecher Stowe, Rev. Henson was the model for Uncle Tom of her book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin". He spent the last years of his life near Dresden working among his fellow escapees, as a teacher and preacher. His house is nowadays open to the public.

LEAMINGTON (Hwy. 3)—Point Pelee National Park, Ontario's most southerly mainland, growing many botanical specimens found nowhere else in Ontario. Cairn commemorating a number of early historical events on Point Pelee.

OIL SPRINGS (Hwy. 21)—Tablet on Community Hall commemorating events connected with first oil wells in Canada.



Moravian Church

Upper Thames Region



The Talbot Residence

LONDON, Court House: Three tablets in mention respectively of Sir Arthur Currie, head of Canadian Forces in the First World War; Honourable Edward Blake and Sir George William Ross, former Ontario prime ministers. Tablets in memory of Sir Charles Edward Saunders, distinguished experimental agriculturist; Adam Shortt, economist, educator, and historian; Sir John Carling, industrialist and promoter of scientific agriculture. Tablet marking site where first Salvation Army meeting was held in Canada. **ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM:** Changing exhibits throughout the year, predominantly paintings but including many exhibitions of crafts, allied arts and local history. Permanent collection of Canadian art and regional social history material. **MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND PIONEER LIFE** (University of Western Ontario): Indian artifacts, model of Indian village, pioneer relics and models.

WOODSTOCK (Hwy. 2)—OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH founded by Admiral Vansittart in 1834. The tower of this church was used as a prison during the Mackenzie Rebellion. The church has many plaques pertaining to the early pioneers. Ruins of the Vansittart mansion may be seen on a nearby sideroad. **OXFORD MUSEUM:** Five sections, Pioneer, Natural History, Indian, Agricultural and Industry. Efforts have been made to make this museum entirely "Oxford County".

PORT TALBOT (4 miles south of Iona Hwy. 3)—Here stands the "Log Castle" of Colonel Talbot by the road that also bears his name. In the Colonel's days this was the centre of social life in south-western Ontario and no personage visited Canada without calling on the Colonel in his rustic home.

IONA (Hwy. 3)—Site of the only known double earthworks of Indian origin known in Canada.

ST. THOMAS (Hwys. 3-4)—Founded 1803 and named after its founder the eccentric Thomas Talbot who literally "ruled" the Talbot Settlement of 70,000 acres. Of particular interest is St. Thomas Church built 1824 on land donated by a Huguenot settler named Daniel Rapelje.

PORT STANLEY (Hwy. 4)—Cairn commemorating historic events in the area.



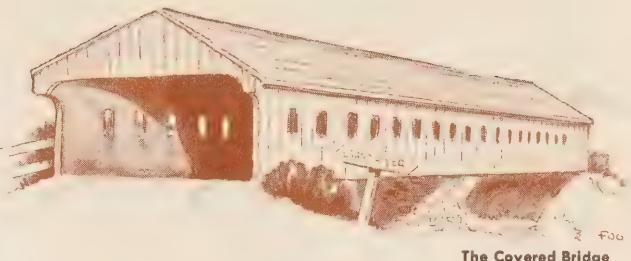
Old St. Paul's Church

Upper Grand River Region

WEST MONTROSE (off Hwy. 86 near Elmira)—The last of the covered bridges in Ontario. This 19th Century structure stands to remind a hurried world of days of the horse and buggy. Nearby CONESTOGO is an old Mennonite village with one of the quaintest inns in Ontario.

KITCHENER—Tablet on Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute to Wilfred Campbell, Canadian poet. WOODSIDE, the childhood home of William Lyon Mackenzie King, one time prime minister of Canada. Open to the public. **WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM**, 58 Queen Street, North. Newspapers of Waterloo County from 1860 to the present, books, maps and articles large and small used by pioneers of the County.

WATERLOO—In the park may be seen the first schoolhouse built in Waterloo County. It is made entirely of logs and was erected in 1820. At nearby Doon, the PIONEER TOWER commemorates the first Pennsylvania Dutch settlers to arrive in the year 1800. From this lookout tower a beautiful view may be seen of the surrounding countryside.



GUELPH (Hwys. 6-7)—McCrae Memorial Garden, birthplace of Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields". In Riverside Park stands a large scale model of the City's first building, built in 1827 by John Galt, the founder of Guelph.

On the road between Galt and Blair is a building worthy of note. The SLIT BARN is an early type of barn built by Mennonite settlers. It is made entirely of stone, the slits in the walls served a double purpose as they were used both for ventilation and for defensive purposes.



Elora Gorge

ELORA (off Hwy. 6 near Fergus)—In St. John's Anglican Church may be seen the communion service that local tradition connects with Florence Nightingale and her love for John Smithurst, fifth Rector of the Church. THE GORGE with its rocks, caves, waterfalls and beautiful park has a strong connection with Indian history. This was one of the last stands of the Neutral Indians. Around 1650, when fleeing from the Iroquois they hid their wampum in one of the many caves in the Gorge. Few, if any, escaped the Iroquois tomahawk. This wampum which was money to the Indians was discovered by some white boys early in this Century.

WELLINGTON COUNTY MUSEUM, in renovated century old store, with original display windows. Balcony and terrace overlook picturesque Grand River.

FLORADALE (near Elmira Hwy. 86)—An old mill, the only one in Canada, and one of two on this Continent operating with an overshot water wheel, one of the oldest ways of obtaining power from water.



HURONIA

THIS district, stretching along the shores of Georgian Bay, was first visited by Brule and Champlain in 1611. It was the home of the Huron Nation, 20-30,000 strong at the time. Several mission stations were opened shortly afterwards, the largest one being Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River near what to-day is Midland. The Huron Indians were an agricultural nation growing corn and squash to supplement their diet of meat and fish. They lived in fortified villages ranging in size from 200 to 10,000 inhabitants, keeping a constant vigil for their traditional enemies the Iroquois. Their precautions were to no avail. By 1649 in a final thrust the invaders almost managed to wipe out the Huron Nation, scattering the few survivors as far as Quebec and Sault Ste. Marie. The three great missionaries Daniel, Lalemant and Brebeuf were tortured and killed, churches and villages burned to the ground. Fort Ste. Marie was moved to Christian Island (then called St. Josephs) where it operated only for a short time. To-day Huronia is a rich farming district with excellent accomodations for visitors interested in viewing the relics of its past.

VICTORIA HARBOUR—Cairn marking the site of the palisaded Huron Village and Jesuit Mission, St. Louis, destroyed by Iroquois Indians in March, 1649.

COLLINGWOOD (Hwy. 26)—Home of HURON INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM. A large collection of pioneer and Indian relics. At the nearby Blue Mountains the SCENIC CAVES offer a magnificent view from their 2,000 foot elevation of Georgian Bay. The tall rock there found is thought by some to be "Standing Rock" or Ekaranniondi where the Indian souls had to pass on their way to the Village of Souls.

BARRIE (Hwy. 11)—Named after Commodore Barrie who commanded the squadron at Kingston. Its earliest importance came from it being the eastern terminus of Nine Mile Portage, a military transportation link between Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron. A storehouse existed here during the war of 1812-14. Incorporated as a village in 1850 and a town in 1871. The SIMCOE COUNTY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MUSEUM contains an interesting collection of pioneer tools, pottery, textiles, furniture and clothing. The BROOKDALE Zoo has a fine collection of native animals. It is privately owned and kept open to the public free of charge.

MIDLAND (Hwy. 12)—Home of HURONIA MUSEUM. A fine collection illustrating prehistoric and historic Indian life, early pioneer life, marine history of Great Lakes transportation and Natural History. A fine collection of reconstructed Indian pottery may also be seen. FORT STE. MARIE I: first white settlement in Ontario. Built by Jesuit missionaries in 1639 it was burned by the priests when the site was abandoned in 1649 to prevent it falling into Iroquois hands. Today it is being excavated and restored, eventually it will look like it did in 1639. The fort was re-established on CHRISTIAN ISLAND in Georgian Bay as FORT STE. MARIE II. Today a boulder marks this ancient site. The reconstructed HURON VILLAGE is an exhibition worthy of note, it has been reconstructed the way it was hundreds of years ago with its longhouses, lookout tree, palisades and various defense works. Care has been taken to make everything so authentic that when the visitor steps through its palisades he will see this village exactly the way it was before the Iroquois invaded Canada. Near Fort Ste. Marie I stands the MARTYRS' SHRINE built to commemorate the Martyrs who were tortured and killed by the Iroquois. MARTYRS' SHRINE MUSEUM displays a collection of relics discovered during the excavation of the mission sites.



Fort Ste Marie



Champlain Monument, Orillia

ORILLIA (Hwy. 11) was originally an Indian Department Post, became a village in 1867 and a town in 1875. Stephen Leacock, the Canadian humorist, lived here for many years. Many places may be recognized from his works, his house is here, privately owned. The Champlain Monument by Vernon March is considered one of the finest statues in Canada.

SHANTY BAY (5 miles east of Barrie)—Derived its name from the "shanties" that used to be here built by the runaway slaves that came to found the negro settlement of Oro. After a period this community broke up as its inhabitants drifted elsewhere. The old LOG CHURCH near Edgar built 1840 stands as a memorial of these unhappy settlers. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH was a white man's church founded 1830 and finished 1838. This edifice was considered the most imposing building in the County, although it was constructed entirely of mud and straw trampled into brick by oxen. Today it is still in use and in very good condition.

PENETANGUISHENE—The oldest town in Huronia, it used to be a centre of fur trade with the Indians. It was chosen by Lt. Governor Simcoe for a naval headquarters and became quite active during the war of 1812-14. A military garrison was moved here in 1828, to create a large establishment covering several acres. It was abandoned about 1853. To-day the remaining OFFICERS QUARTERS serve as a museum housing many mementos of the fort's heyday. Nearby the quaint garrison church St. James-on-the-Lines, built for the military and naval personnel is still in use every Sunday. The hulls of two war ships, the TECUMSEH and the TIGRESS from the 1812-14 war have been lifted from the Bay and are on exhibit at the museum.

EDENVALE (Hwy. 26)—Cairn marking site of Glengarry Landing where Lieut.-Col. Robert McDouall built the flotilla which relieved the British garrison at Fort Michilimackinac, May, 1814.

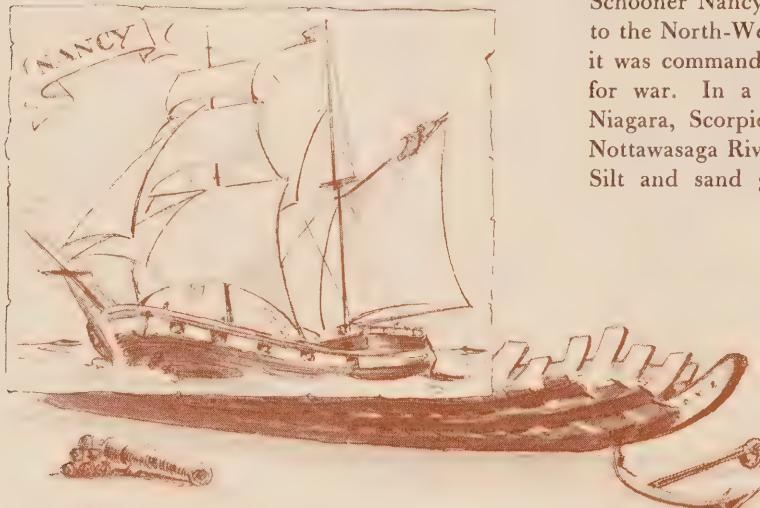
WAUBASHENE—Site of St. Ignace, Huron Indian village on Sturgeon River, where the Jesuit Martyrs, Brebeuf and Lalement were tortured and killed by invading Iroquois Indians.



Officers Quarters, Penetanguishene

SPRINGWATER PARK (Midhurst Hwy. 26)—A lovely picnic park operated by the Department of Lands and Forests. This spot was primarily established to demonstrate in a practical way the possibilities and results of reforesting waste land and the means of creating wind-breaks and shelterbelts. It has enclosures exhibiting Ontario animals, deer, waterfowl, beavers in ponds, etc. Several ponds are used for the rearing of game fish used for stocking streams in the vicinity. Outside fireplaces and tables will accommodate several hundred people in fine weather.

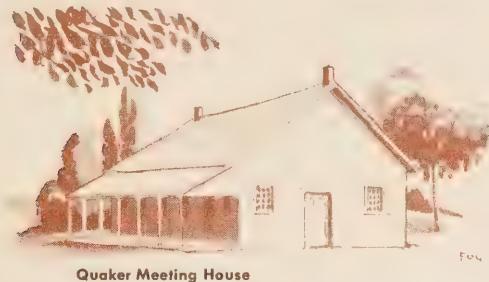
NANCY ISLAND—Wasaga Beach (Hwy. 26)—The Schooner Nancy was originally a trading ship belonging to the North-West Company. During the war of 1812-14 it was commandeered by the British Navy and fitted out for war. In a naval battle with the American ships, Niagara, Scorpion and Tigress it sought shelter in the Nottawasaga River where it was run aground and burned. Silt and sand gathered around the charred hulk and formed what is now Nancy Island. In 1925 the hulk was dug up and now rests in the Museum that was built on the place.



YONGE STREET

Highway 11

Named for Sir George Yonge, Secretary of War 1791-94. Ordered built by Governor Simcoe in 1794 as a military road. In 1828 it became a stage route connecting Toronto (then York) with Lake Simcoe. In 1847 this stretch was macadamized as far as to Holland Landing.



Quaker Meeting House

THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE (Hwy. 11 near Newmarket)—The first house of worship built north of Toronto and one of the oldest Quaker Meeting Houses standing in Canada. Founded 1804, erected 1812. The building is made of frame 60' x 30' divided by a partition into two rooms so that the women might have their business meetings separate from the men's. Sliding panels permitted joint worship. The Quakers came to Canada shortly after the American Revolution to remain under British rule where they by law were exempted from military service.

HOLLAND LANDING (Hwy. 11)—Once upon a time one of the most important towns in Ontario, it still has many interesting houses from the Province's earliest history. In the park lies the GREAT SHIP'S ANCHOR large enough to hold an ocean-going vessel, 4,004 lbs. This anchor was during the war of 1812-14 dragged from Kingston on a sleigh by oxen toward Penetanguishene to be used on a ship-of-war being built there. When the news that peace was declared reached the drivers they immediately declared a holiday and abandoned their burden near the spot where it still waits.



Sharon Temple

SHARON TEMPLE (1½ miles east of Holland Landing)—A truly unique building erected 1825 by the "Children of Peace", a group who under David Willson had broken away from the Quakers mainly because they liked music in their service. In this edifice where every line is symbolic great concerts for that time were held. Once a year the place was lit up in the evening by one hundred and sixteen candles which in those days was considered a mighty spectacle. David Willson died in 1866 and was buried a mile south of Sharon. In 1886 the last meeting was held. In 1918 the York Pioneer and Historical Society bought the building and restored it for use as a museum displaying many items of historical interest without altering it from the way it looked in the days of the Children of Peace.



The Old Anchor—Holland Landing

TORONTO

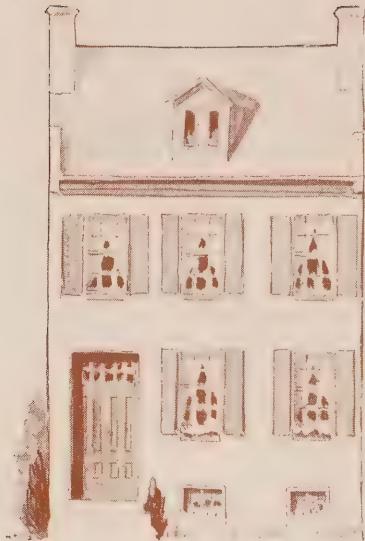
THE first white man's activity seen here was in 1749 when the French built a trading fort. This was abandoned and burned ten years after to escape capture by the British. In 1793 Governor Simcoe chose the vicinity as the site for Ontario's (then Upper Canada) new capital, a distinction it has held ever since. He built his town a few miles to the east of the old French site and named it York in honour of the Duke of York. In 1834 York was incorporated as a city and regained its old Indian name Toronto. It is now Ontario's largest city as well as its cultural centre.

Site of the French FORT ROUILLE may be seen in Exhibition Park. There were still signs of buildings and palisades in 1887, but they have since disappeared. A stone obelisk now stands here to remind posterity of the French period in Ontario.

THE GRANGE (Grange Park)—This is one of the finest old time residences in Toronto built in 1816. Today it is part of the ART GALLERY OF TORONTO. This Gallery is the home of an excellent collection of Canadian and European paintings and sculpture on view during the summer months. During autumn, winter and spring a constantly changing exhibition program makes it a focal point of cultural interest and activity.



Colborne Lodge



Mackenzie House

MACKENZIE HOUSE, 82 Bond Street—This house was presented by grateful citizens to William Lyon Mackenzie, Toronto's first Mayor, after his return from exile in the U.S. where he had fled after his ill-fated rebellion of 1837. In this house "the Rebel" spent his declining years until his death in 1861. It has been refurnished with articles and furniture of his day and gives a delightful impression of stepping one century back in time.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS OF ONTARIO, Queen's Park—A fine group of buildings dating from 1886. These buildings are open to the public Monday to Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Saturday.

COLBORNE LODGE AND HIGH PARK—The farm and house of John George Howard (1803-1890). He was a man of many parts—City engineer, architect, landscape gardener, judge, teacher and artist. When he was seventy he gave his house and land to the City in return for a small pension. The next seventeen years he spent improving the land to create High Park. Today his house stands furnished as the day he died and is open to the public.



ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM, Queen's Park
Crescent and Bloor St. West—Contains four separate museums, Archaeology, Geology and Mineralogy, Palaeontology and Zoology as well as the largest Chinese collection on the Continent. Its eighty-four galleries are open six days a week, closed Mondays.



GIBRALTAR POINT LIGHTHOUSE (Toronto Islands)—The oldest lighthouse still sending its rays over the Great Lakes. Begun in 1798 and finished in 1808, seventy feet high. In 1832 this was increased by additional stonework to eighty-two feet.

CASA LOMA, Spadina Road—Although it looks like a mediaeval European castle and has all the trimmings that would go with one such, and even more, this imposing edifice was built in 1910 by Sir Henry Pellatt, Major-General and financier. He was a man of grand ideas and he poured his whole fortune into this project. Today it is operated by the Kiwanis as a convention centre and tourist attraction, the proceeds going to their service work.



Scadding Cabin

SIGMUND SAMUEL CANADIANA GALLERY, 14 Queen's Park Crescent, West—This detached Gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archeaology is devoted entirely to pictures, maps and charts of early Canadian interest as well as a magnificent showing of historical portraits. Closed Mondays.

THE OLD MILL—On the Humber River—Two of the first necessities of the pioneer settlers were saw and grist mills. On this site Governor Simcoe caused the King's Mill to be built. On the same site one William Gamble some years after built a large stone grist mill. It stands today as an imposing ruin, part of which has been made into a modern restaurant which displays many interesting relics of Toronto's past.

SCADDING CABIN (In Exhibition Park)—This is Toronto's oldest house, built 1794 by John Scadding on the east bank of the Don River. In 1879 it was obtained by "York Pioneer and Historical Society" and moved by oxcart to its present site where it is furnished as of old and open to the public at exhibition time free of charge.



OLD FORT YORK

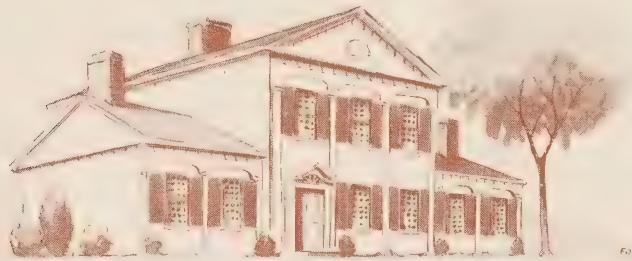
TORONTO

FOUNDED 1793 by Gov. John Graves Simcoe when he decided to build Upper Canada's Capital here, rather than leaving it at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) where it was much

too close to the American frontier. One of the two blockhouses still standing is from this early period. During the 1812-14 war the Fort was attacked and captured by American forces under Genl. Zebulon Pike who was killed in the action. His soldiers proceeded to sack the town completely, including the Church, Library and private houses. For some obscure reason Gov. Simcoe's blockhouse escaped destruction. This wanton destruction later caused a raid of revenge to Washington where all public buildings were burned although no private property was destroyed. Twice again the Fort was attacked, the first time the enemy met no opposition, the second they were driven off by accurate Canadian gunnery. After 1840 when the nearby STANLEY BARRACKS were built the Fort saw little use and fell into bad repair. Restoration took place in 1934 in time for Toronto's One Hundredth Anniversary and looks to-day much as it did during its years of service.



Kawartha Lakes Region



The Barnum House

THE BARNUM HOUSE, Grafton (6 miles west of Cobourg on Hwy. 2)—The first house built here by Colonel Eliakim Barnum was burned down accidentally by British and Canadian soldiers billeted here during the war of 1812-14. The authorities offered to pay for the damage,

but were turned down by the Colonel who claimed this was only a small service to his country. After the war he built the present mansion which is considered one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture on the Continent. It is in excellent state of repair and open to the public.

BOBCAYGEON (Hwy. 36)—Near bridge over Trent Valley Canal. Monument commemorating the construction of the first Bobcaygeon Lock in 1839.

PETERBOROUGH—The highest lift-lock in the world is a well worth sight. By hydraulic power large ships are literally lifted or lowered in a water-filled box to commence a voyage on a different level of the Trent Canal. The lock was built in 1904.

CENTURY HOUSE MUSEUM (Commercial)—Pleasant Point, via Lindsay off Hwy. 36. A good collection of pioneer tools and furniture gathered in the vicinity.

THE SERPENT MOUND (near Peterborough—north road from Keene)—A large mound shaped like a serpent with four eggs. This is a burial mound of the Hopewell Indians. Little is known of these prehistoric mound builders outside of their elaborate burial rites. This mound is one of the most interesting in Ontario.



The Serpent Mound

Quinte Region



The White Chapel

CARRYING PLACE—Cairn commemorating the treaty concluded between Sir John Johnson and the Mississauga Indians in 1787.

BELLEVILLE, Corby Public Library: Tablet to the work of Sir Gilbert Parker, author of "Pierre and His People" and other Canadian novels. Armoury Lawn: Monument in memory of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister of Canada from December, 1894 to April, 1896.

NAPANEE (Hwys. 2 and 41)—The "birthplace" of newsprint made from wood pulp. Invented here in 1866 by John Thompson.

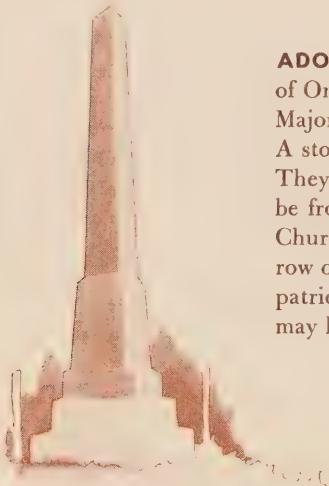
PICTON (Hwys. 14 and 33)—The WHITE CHAPEL, oldest Methodist Meeting House in Ontario to have been in continuous use as a church. Built in 1809 on a site donated by Stephen Conger. It has a gallery at the back and two sides. The pulpit is raised about eight feet with a large sounding board. It is a fine example of pioneer workmanship with its hand hewn beams. It is still used for an annual service. The surrounding church yard has graves all facing to the east, an old custom of burial.

Two spots not to be missed near Picton are THE SAND BANKS, an odd formation of sand swept up from the Bay of Quinte forming a regular small desert. THE LAKE OF THE MOUNTAIN: a beautiful lake situated on top of a mountain with no "visible sign of supply".

DESERONTO, Tyendinaga Indian Reserve: Cairn commemorating the arrival, May 22, 1784, of a band of Mohawk Indians expelled from their Mohawk Valley homes for their loyalty to Great Britain.

MARMORA (Hwy. 7)—In a park near the river may be seen the ruin of the Church of the Sacred Heart. This was a small pioneer stone church erected in 1832. It stands on land owned by a large steel corporation who created the park and is protecting the ruin for posterity.

ADOLPHUSTOWN has been called "the Plymouth Rock" of Ontario. Here the first United Empire Loyalists under Major van Alstine arrived after the American Revolution. A stone obelisk was erected in the memory of the occasion. They brought with them their old Church Bell reputed to be from 1690. This now rests beside the "new" Loyalist Church, the Church of St. Alban, which inside displays a row of porcelain plaques with the names of many Loyalist patriots. The old Church no longer in use built in 1823 may be seen a short distance away on the highway.





Way Bay Church

BATH (Hwy. 17)—A quaint village with a United Empire Loyalist atmosphere. Once one of the busiest towns in Ontario. From here "Frotencac", the first steamer to sail on Lake Ontario was launched in 1816. The town lost its commercial importance with the coming of the Railways which missed this settlement. At nearby HAY BAY stands the first Methodist Meeting House built in Ontario in 1793. This used to be the scene of large camp meetings. Later it fell into disuse and was demoted to become a barn. Has now been taken over by the United Church and stands as a memorial to times gone by. It is now used for an annual memorial service.

Upper St. Lawrence Region

BROCKVILLE (Hwy. 2)—An important shipping centre in years gone by. Named by General Brock after himself. Court House building: Tablet commemorating the public services of Sir William Buell Richards as a jurist and legislator.

GANANOQUE (Hwy. 2)—First settled by Colonel Joel Stone, a United Empire Loyalist. The house he built and which withstood an attack in the war of 1812-14 still stands. On Stone Street named after the Colonel a monument stands commemorating the maintenance of the vital supply line from Lower Canada in the war of 1812.

COLLIN'S BAY (Hwy. 17)—Site of one of the oldest and finest Loyalist homes in Ontario. "The White House" was completed in 1793.

MAITLAND (Hwy. 2)—Site of the old French fort Pointe au Baril. Dismantled by the British General Amherst in 1760. This was the launching place of the two last French ships to navigate Lake Ontario. THE LITTLE BLUE CHURCH: An interesting example of an early Pioneer Church, one of the smallest in the Province. Here is buried Barbara Heck who immigrated from Ireland in 1760 to become the founder of Methodism on the North American Continent.

SUMMERSTOWN (Hwy. 2)—Site of the first stone residence built in Ontario. This house now a ruin, built before 1792, was the home of Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonell, officer in Highland Royal Emigrants. Governor Simcoe was entertained here on his first visit to the district.

SOUTH LANCASTER (Hwy. 2)—Monument Island, St. Lawrence River: Large cairn erected by the Glengarry Militia who took part in the suppression of the Rebellion of 1837.



The Little Blue Church



Battle of Chrysler's Farm
Monument

MORRISBURG (Hwy. 2)—The site of the Battle of Chrysler's Farm where American forces under General Wilkinson on their way to Montreal in 1813 were repulsed by Canadian and British soldiers under Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Morrison. This became a turning point in the war.

CATARAQUI—Monument marking the grave of Sir John A. Macdonald, father of Canadian Federation.

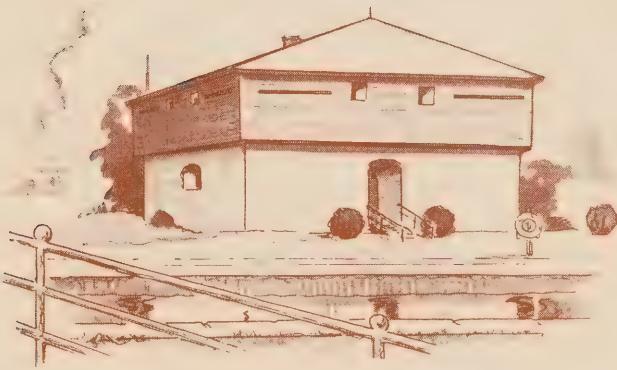
CORNWALL (Hwy. 2)—First surveyed in 1784 when the territory was settled by United Empire Loyalists from the Mohawk Valley under the leadership of Sir John Johnson. Oldest buildings of interest are the COURT HOUSE AND JAIL and the OLD MILL which was used as a blockhouse for a while.

ST. ANDREW'S (5 miles north of Cornwall)—The graves of the Honourable John Sandfield Macdonald, Ontario's first Premier and Simon Fraser, explorer and discoverer of the Fraser River, British Columbia.

MALLORTOWN LANDING, St. Lawrence Islands National Park: Cairn marking the site of Bridge Island fortified in 1814 to protect the vital water supply from Lower Canada.

WILLIAMSTOWN (near Cornwall)—Named after Sir William Johnson of Johnstown in the Mohawk Valley, leader among the United Empire Loyalists. The Manor house of his son, Sir John Johnson, built in 1784 is still in use and in a good state of preservation. Here also is the home of David Thompson, member of the North-West Company, explorer and map maker.

Ottawa Valley



Blockhouse—Merrickville

MERRICKVILLE (10 miles east of Hwy. 29 and Smith's Falls)—In 1826 Colonel John By was commissioned to build the Rideau Canal between Kingston and the Ottawa River. This was a military project to provide a seaway from Montreal to Lake Ontario, a safe distance from the American Border. Many blockhouses were constructed at the Locks to protect them against invading forces. The largest and strongest of the remaining ones now stands here to remind us of an invasion that never came.

PERTH (Hwys. 15-17)—Perth Museum, Gore Street: Pioneer articles dating back to 1815, minerals and a fine collection of Canadian birds.

RICHMOND, Richmond Road: Cairn in memory of services and tragic death of Charles Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond, who died here August 28, 1819.

KINGSTON



Sir John A. Macdonald's Home

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S HOME, Rideau Street—Destined to become the father of Confederation and the first Prime Minister of all Canada, Sir John A. spent his childhood in this house, 110 Rideau Street.

THE SHOAL TOWER—Erected on a shoal in the Harbour near the City building. This Tower was part of the City's defences. Built in 1847.

KINGSTON MILLS—A few miles north-west of Kingston. One of the two remaining blockhouses built by Colonel By for the protection of the locks of the Rideau Canal. Now used as a residence for the lock-keeper.

FORT FRONTEENAC—Site of the Old Fort. On this site Frontenac, Governor of New France, built his first fort made of logs in 1673. Two years later La Salle, its first Commandant, rebuilt it in stone. Only the foundation remains today, the location is now occupied by the National Defence College and the Canadian Army Staff College.

MURNEY REDOUBT MUSEUM, Macdonald Park is a Martello tower built in 1846 as one of a series of four for the defence of Kingston Harbour. Today it is operated by Kingston Historical Society as a museum open to the public during the summer months.

THE birth date of Kingston may be considered July, 1673, when Count de Frontenac built a fort here. This fort was destroyed by the British General Bradstreet in August, 1758. After the American Revolution the site was life again with the arrival of United Empire Loyalists. First it was given the name Cataraqui, then Kingstown, later changed to Kingston. New barracks were built and two shore batteries were installed. For a short period this city served as the Capital of Canada. Although century old fortifications have a greater historic and decorative value than military, Kingston may still be considered the best fortified city in Ontario.

FORT FREDERICK—Located near the Royal Military College. Founded at the time of the American Revolution as a shore battery protecting the nearby naval yards. The present stone tower built to accommodate forty-eight men was built at the time of the Oregon crisis in 1846.

ALWINGTON HOUSE, King St., West—Built in 1830 by Baron de Longueil. Three Governors of Upper Canada occupied this beautiful mansion, Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot and Sir Charles Metcalfe.

HALE'S COTTAGES—Situated near Alwington House. These cottages were built for the Governor's staff when Kingston was the seat of Government.



Murney Redoubt

Old Fort Henry

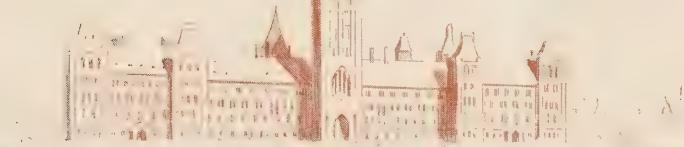
1832



THE first Fort Henry was a rather modest blockhouse built during the war of 1812-14. This was replaced later by the impressive fortifications seen to-day, constructed in the years of 1832-36. Although no battle ever raged here, Fort Henry has seen much Canadian history. Rebels of the Mackenzie Rebellion were executed here, and until 1890 when it was abandoned it saw much peace-time military activity. During two World Wars it was used as a prisoner-of-war camp. In 1939 it was restored to its original splendour. Old work rooms are now in use again, tailor shop, leather shop etc. Old military drills have been resurrected by the Fort Henry Guard, dressed in uniforms of that era. When the visitor steps over the drawbridge he may well think that he is back in 1832, the scene is the same, the sound of old-fashioned commands and the rattle and boom of old fashioned firearms, even the smell of black powder all lends to the delightful illusion.



OTTAWA



ORIGINALLY called Bytown, named after Lieutenant-Colonel John By of the Royal Engineers who was building the great military canal from Kingston to this old lumbering centre. In 1855 it was given its present name from the bordering river. In 1857 it became, through Queen Victoria's decision, the Capital of Canada.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—Seat of the Dominion Government. Peace Tower and carillon, Memorial Chamber, Library, House of Commons and Senate. Conducted tours daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA, Elgin Street—Representative collection of Canadian and European painting and sculpture, prints and drawings. Canadian War Memorial collection and current exhibitions. Queen Mary's carpet.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA, Metcalfe and McLeod Sts.—A museum of Natural History showing extensive collections of Canadian, Indian and Eskimo material. Canadian birds, mammals, reptiles, fish and other animals, minerals and fossils, special exhibits.

LAURIER HOUSE—Corner Chapel and Laurier Avenue. Residence of the late Sir Wilfred Laurier and the late Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, former Prime Ministers of Canada. Open to the public.

BYTOWN MUSEUM—Located next to Locks (Rideau Canal) east of Parliament Buildings. One of the oldest complete buildings in Ottawa of Bytown days. Valuable collection of documents and specimens relating to the history of Ottawa and district.

CARILLON PROGRAMMES—From the Peace Tower, Parliament Hill, Thursdays and Sundays 9-10 p.m., Statutory Holidays 12 noon-1 p.m.

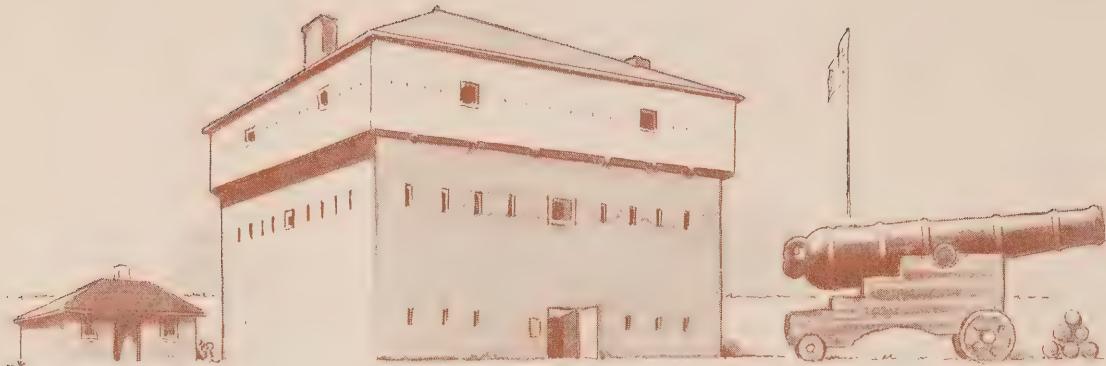
PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, Sussex and Bruyere Sts.—Official records of Canada. Maps, pictures, books and pamphlets related to the history of Canada. Historical museum containing many articles of interest to students of Canadian History.

DOMINION OBSERVATORY—Central Experimental Farm. Large astronomical telescope. Lectures, demonstrations of the work of the Observatory. Time clocks.

CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM, 350 Sussex Street—A valuable and interesting collection of war trophies and actual pictures taken during the war of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

PHILATELIC SECTION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Room 118, Blackburn Building, 85 Sparks Street. Official material of interest to stamp collectors. Lists of Canadian postage stamps still available can be obtained.

NOON DAY GUN—Major's Hill Park. Fired at noon daily. 10 a.m. Sunday. Supposed to have been used in the Crimean War. Gift from the British Government. First used as a signal gun in 1867, weighs two ton, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. gun powder used per charge.



FORT WELLINGTON - Prescott (Hwy.2)

NAMED after the famous Duke of Wellington, this Fort was constructed in 1812 for the defence of communications between Kingston and Montreal. From here two attacks were made against Ogdensburg, New York. The first attack was repulsed but the second resulted in the capture of the town and with it the command of the river St. Lawrence.

After the end of hostilities the Fort fell into general disuse and saw little activity until 1838 during the Rebellion when here Lieutenant-Colonel Young assembled his forces to repel the invaders at Windmill Point. At this time many points of the Fort were strengthened.

It was again garrisoned during the Fenian Raids in 1866, the Red River Rebellion, 1870, and in 1886 during the North-West Rebellion.

It is now used as a military museum, the ground floor housing a collection of old military and domestic articles.



WINDMILL POINT, Prescott—The mill in the scene of the Battle of Windmill Point was built in 1824. During the "Mackenzie Rebellion" it was occupied by some two hundred adventurers from the States who had invaded Canada with the mistaken idea that they were partaking in a war of freedom. They were led by a Polish exile by the name of Baron von Schoultz who was later hanged at Fort Henry. The charge laid against him was piracy. When he realized how mistaken he had been he left his fortune to the widows of the sixteen Canadian and British soldiers killed by his men. The Windmill now serves as a lighthouse.

ALGONQUIN PARK

Fur bearing animals are closely connected with the history of Canada. It was to obtain these furs that the first white visitors came here and founded the great fur companies. Through the conservation program of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, today there are more beaver in Ontario than before the first white man came from Europe. In 1893 the Algonquin Park Act set aside a large area as a Forest Preserve. This has since grown to 2,700 square miles of parkland abounding with animals. No hunting is permitted here and the wild animals have lost much of their fear of man. Here you may watch beaver work on their dams and does nursing their young. A nature museum has been set up with both live and preserved animals of the vicinity. A well paved highway leads through a section of the forest. Nature trails go out from this road to show wilderness wonders at their best. On these trails small signs explain details you otherwise might not understand. Whether you take an afternoon drive through the Park or decide to stay for weeks at one of the many lodges, a visit to Algonquin is an experience not equalled elsewhere.



MANITOULIN

O-da-wa-min-nis, Island of the Ottawas

THREE hundred years ago this lovely island was the home of the Ottawa Indians, a tribe of great hunters and voyageurs. Champlain met a group of them on the mainland during one of his travels, impressed with the peculiar arrangement of their hair, which they wore piled high on their head, he named them "High Hairs". He also noted that they were cleaner than other Indians he had encountered.

The first missionary to visit the island was Rev. Joseph Antoine Poncet who spent a winter of great hardships here in 1648.

In 1650 a group of Hurons arrived, on flight from the Iroquois that were sacking their homeland, Huronia. When two years later, their tormentors followed them here also the Hurons, as well as the Ottawas had to flee to other parts.

Some of the descendants of these two groups returned after the war of 1812-14 when they were expelled from the United States for their pro-British attitude.

The hulk of a ship on the west coast, visible until recent years, is thought by many to be the remains of LaSalle's ship, the Griffin, lost in the vicinity in the fall of 1680. Many parts of its structure pointed to it being at least from LaSalle's time.

On Cloche Peninsula DREAMER'S ROCK is closely associated with Indian lore. The rock was believed by the natives to be inhabited by a spirit that revealed the future to the young braves that fasted and slept on its summit.

Nearby the BELL ROCKS were the "tocksins" or warning bells of the Indians. When struck by a stone to-day, they still give out a bell-like sound, the same that in days gone past warned one and all that the enemy was approaching.

In 1951 the Sheguiandah Archeological Site was discovered. This was a quarry where in pre-historic times, the inhabitants of the day obtained the stone tools and weapons important to their survival. It is still being excavated, revealing the secrets of at least five separate cultures of pre-historic Indians. The hammer marks left on the rocks thousands of years ago may still be seen to-day.

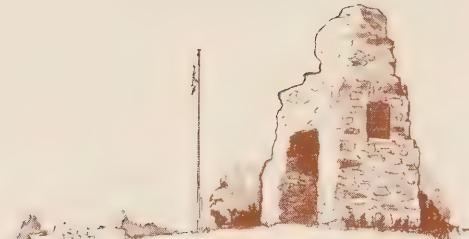
BRUCE PENINSULA at Oliphant on Main Station Island is what is known as the "Old Fort". This is an interesting stone ruin of the first white man's residence in the County of Bruce. It is about 20' wide by 58' long with walls and partitions almost 3' thick. It was built by one Captain

McGregor, trader and fisherman, in 1828. It was the scene of an Indian massacre in 1850 when only two children escaped by hiding in nearby "Children's Cave". Bruce Peninsula has four Indian Reserves and several places where Indian handicrafts may be purchased.

ALGOMA



ALGOMA (Hwy. 17)—Now a busy lumbering district, was the site of two small trading forts. FORT LA CLOCHE near Massey was built by the North-West Company around 1790. It got its name from a nearby rock that rang like a bell when struck. FORT MISSISSAGI a few years younger was located near the present town of Blind River. It was closed late in the 19th Century. The ruins of a couple of buildings and the burial ground still exist to mark the spot.



Fort St. Joseph

FORT ST. JOSEPH (St. Joseph Island on Hwy. 12 near Sault Ste. Marie)—In 1783 this was a fur trading Fort built by the North-West Company. In 1796 British troops took it over as a military establishment. From here on July 17th, 1812, Captain Roberts set out with a small detachment of men to capture Fort Michilimakinac. The success of this venture convinced Tecumseh and his Indians to join the British side. Today parts of three buildings and the military cemetery remain. Laid out as a park and bird sanctuary, it is well worth a visit.

Sault Ste. Marie

FIRST white man's activity seen here was when the French missionary Pere Marquette built his mission in 1668. Later Sault Ste. Marie became the central fur market for the whole north-west, in 1792 the "Northwesters" were well established here, in 1797-98 they established the first



The Canoe Lock

Sault canal, with a lock large enough to take the largest freight canoes. This lock still exists, restored it stands to remind us of the hardships of early travelling. Nearby an old blockhouse tells of the days when fur trading was an armed affair.



H. B. C. Blockhouse

Lakehead Region



The Sleeping Giant

FT. WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR

FIRST settled by white man when the French built Fort Kaministiquia here in 1678. Later it became the North-West Company's main trading post, a large establishment well fortified, the name was then changed to Fort William. It was captured by Lord Selkirk in 1817. When the two great Companies merged the post went into general decline, the shipping being routed elsewhere. The site is today marked by a plaque. Nearby KAKABEKA FALLS and the SLEEPING GIANT have legends of Indian origin attached to them. SILVER ISLET was one of the richest mines in the world until the lake water took it over and no amount of pumping could conquer the flow. THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL MUSEUM, South Brodie Street, displays miscellaneous articles of local and national interest including archives material and coins.

LAKE NIPIGON is explorer's territory. It has been the home of eight forts and trading posts dating back to 1698. In olden times this lake saw a great deal of activity. Great canoes sailed here laden with furs and white man's trade goods. Today the Indian villages stand deserted, all but one of the trading posts are gone. Near Jackfish Island

IGNACE (Hwy. 17)—Lake Mameigwess means "Where the man lives under the water". This lake was an Indian fishing ground until recent times. On a tall rock with a cave looking as if it leads under the water are a great many rock paintings showing warriors and animals, even bison which so far as we know have never lived in this vicinity. Perhaps the aborigines knew better. Within man's memory offerings were left here for the "Spirit under the Water". The same lake was also the site of an old trading post. INDIAN LAKE nearby also has rock paintings as well as an old burial ground where tree-burial used to take place. The HERMIT'S CASTLE, south of Ignace (reached by a canoe route with many portages), is an odd log structure that stands as a monument to the fabulous energy of one trapper who built it all alone here in the wilderness.

two of the buildings of the old Nipigon House still stand inviting the historian to read the notes written on the walls by traders now long gone. Some day this territory will be fully explored revealing many secrets of Canada's past.



Old Nipigon House (Abandoned)

Lake-of-the-Woods Region



HIGHWAY 70 is an extremely scenic and interesting road well paved and dotted with beautiful parks and resorts, the lovely Nestor Falls, Rushing River, Hi-Lo Lakes and many others. Crow Lake Reserve is well worth noting, its graveyard is one of the few in Ontario with "Spirit Houses" on the graves (Indian graveyards should be approached with the same respect you would wish in your own). The old Pow-wow House is still in use for tribal dances and ceremonies. **WENDIGO CANYON** is a small canyon reached by canoe, although quite near the road, where the wind makes a noise that made the Indians believe it inhabited by an evil spirit. Until recently they regularly threw in offerings to appease that spirit.

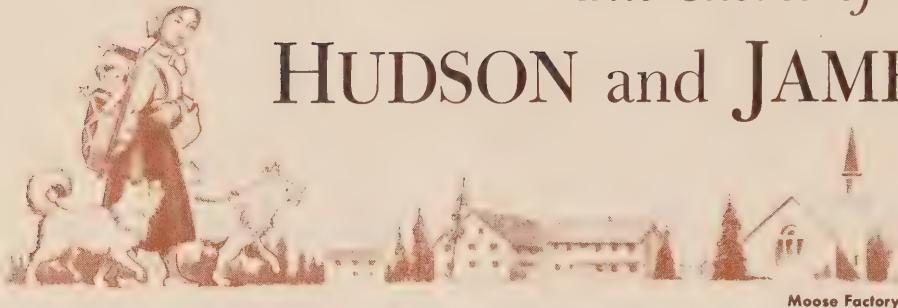
LAKE OF THE WOODS is rich in Indian lore. Ancient rock paintings may be seen here near Dead Man's Portage, on Painted Rock Island and in Blindfold Lake. The territory has many "Spirit Rocks" credited by the Indians with powerful spirits. Even today gifts are being left here to appease these spirits and to ensure safe journeys and plentiful fishing. The rock in Devil's Gap near Kenora is an example of such a Spirit Rock. The ancient mound builders have also left their impression on the landscape with their burial mounds. **MASSACRE ISLAND** was in 1738 the scene of the treacherous murder of twenty-one Frenchmen on their way to their homes in the east. Lake of the Woods has a great number of Indian reservations in which tribal life goes on as it has for centuries past.

FORT FRANCES—In the 18th Century this was one of the busiest fur trading districts. Near here the French Fort St. Pierre was built in 1717. This was later abandoned and the North-West Company built Fort Lac la Pluie on the site, this also was abandoned and destroyed. In 1820 the Hudson's Bay Company built a Fort here named Fort Frances after the wife of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Company. This Fort was in operation till about 1890.

KENORA—Originally called Rat Portage due to the nearby muskrat hunting grounds. The present name adapted 1905 constructed from Keewatin, Norman and Rat Portage. The North-West Company established a fort here between 1790 and 1800. Remains of this post are still visible on Old Fort Island in Keewatin Bay right near the portage that handled most of the traffic from Lake of the Woods into the Winnipeg River. From Kenora an interesting boat trip may be made to *Minaki* where the visitor will have an opportunity to shop in a Hudson's Bay trading post and see much Indian life.

Devil's Gap — Kenora

The Shores of HUDSON and JAMES BAYS



ONTARIO'S saltwater shores are the scenes of the first British activity in the province. Here came, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the traders of the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" led by two Frenchmen, Radisson and Groseilliers. At the mouths of the great rivers they established trading posts in the shape of forts, with moats and high palisades, and armed with cannon. These precautions were taken more against the competing French than against the Indians. From 1671 to 1713 continuous fighting went on here between the Hudson's Bay Company who were virtually the Government of the North and the encroaching French. During these battles the Forts changed hands many times and with great regularity.

At one time Fort Albany was the only foothold the Company had left on James Bay. After the end of hostilities the Company again took over the fur trade at all posts, a business that has been carried on till this day. To-day the Northland looks much as it did when the first white men saw it, it is still the land of canoes and husky dogs. The traveller who likes night-clubs, movies and other forms of entertainment should not come here, it is strictly for the adventuresome. He in turn will find nature unspoiled with Indians living in ways little changed from that of their forefathers. The ancient forts are now trading posts, doing business in some cases on exactly the same spot they were located almost three hundred years ago. The Indians, as they have done for centuries, are still bringing in their furs to be traded for the necessities of life in the North.

Moosonee

THE farthest north you can go by train in Ontario. Rail has only come this far since 1932. Reached by what has been called the friendliest railroad in the world, the Ontario Northland Railway takes you the last two hundred miles through the muskeg on the "Polar Bear Express". The moment this unique train pulls out you realize that the northern attitude is that time was made to serve man, it was never meant to be his master. The friendly behaviour of conductor and crew is simply a reflection of the whole northern attitude. Accommodation is available at Moosonee, but should at all times be reserved beforehand. From here boat or canoe trips may be made out onto the salt water of James Bay or inland via Moose River and its tributaries. Up river Fossil Island is an amateur Palaeontologist's dream.

Fort Albany

LIES about eighty miles north-west of Moosonee at the mouth of the mighty Albany River. Founded by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1685, it saw eight battles with the French who took it and lost it with some regularity. At one time it was the only Fort held by the Company. Today this old Fort, its buildings crumbled into dust, but its moats and bastions clearly showing, lies in the forests a few miles away from the present trading post. Fort Albany has not seen a road or a railroad yet and it is reached only by boat or plane. Accommodation is available at a lodge operated by a local fur trader.

Moose Factory

A SHORT trip by canoe will bring you to Moose Factory, the oldest white settlement in Ontario's North. Founded in 1671 by the Hudson's Bay Company, it has seen much fighting and many changes in its day. Today it is one of the most peaceful places in the world. Populated mostly by Indians, it has at least one building that pre-dates any in Southern Ontario, the old Blacksmith Shop is reputed to have been built in 1740 and is still in use today. The old church with its graveyards, the quaint trading post buildings with their little Company Museum, the Indian tents all are fascinating to the student of old times. A hospital has been erected here for the Indian and Eskimo. Souvenirs of these people's handicrafts may be purchased from the therapist as well as in the Log Lodge on the Mainland. For the camera enthusiast a trip to these latitudes is a thrill of a lifetime.

Fort Severn

ONTARIO'S third oldest Fort, established 1685. Four hundred miles along the coast from Fort Albany where the Severn River meets Hudson Bay. Today this is an Indian village with the trading post still in operation. The fortifications have long ago disappeared, the cannon taken away, the palisades have crumbled to dust, but the fur trader is still doing business on the same spot where his forebears did it almost three hundred years ago.





HISTORIC FORTS OF THE FUR TRADE

THE first white men that came to Ontario for business reasons were Fur Traders. From Europe they brought goods that, although it was of the most elementary kind, seemed wonderful to the Indian, who was still living in the Stone Age. The great trading companies, mainly Hudson's Bay Company and The North-West Company, built great forts, armed against hostile Indians as well as against their competitors. Many of these forts have long ago crumbled into dust, and are now awaiting the Archaeologist's trowel. Others are still operating as trading posts where the Indians bring in their furs to trade for items much like the goods brought by the first white traders.

The opposite page gives a complete map of these Forts past and present. A few may be reached by road or train, the majority only by canoe and 'plane, but all are an important link with Ontario's past.

Name	Location	Date	Name	Location	Date
1. ABITIBI	Lake Abitibi - - - - -	1688	21. GLOUCESTER HOUSE	Albany River - - - - -	1774
2. FORT ALBANY	Albany Island, Albany River -	1683	22. FORT GRATIOT	Port Huron - - - - -	1814
3. ATTAWAPISCAT HOUSE	Attawapiscat River, James Bay	1900	23. GREEN LAKE HOUSE	Green Lake - - - - -	1821
4. LAKE ATTAWAPISCAT POST	Attawapiscat River, James Bay	1903	24. FORT GROSBOURG	Sibley - - - - -	1757
5. BATCHAWANA BAY POST	Lake Superior, Sault Ste Marie	1820	25. HENLEY HOUSE	Albany River - - - - -	1741
6. BEAVER LAKE HOUSE	Beaver Lake, Weenisk River -	1850	26. FORT HOPE	Albany River - - - - -	1894
7. BIG ISLAND POST	Lake of the Woods - - - - -	1865	27. HUNGRY HALL HOUSE	Rainy River - - - - -	1850
8. BRUNSWICK HOUSE	Missinaibic River - - - - -	1744	28. FORT KAMINISTIQUIA	Fort William - - - - -	1678
9. FORT CAMANISTIGOYAN	Nipigon River - - - - -	1678	29. KAPISKAU POST	Kapiskau River, James Bay	1903
10. FORT CATARQUI	Kingston - - - - -	1673	30. FORT KENOGAMISSI	Lake Kenogamissi, Mattagami River - - - - -	1798
11. CAT LAKE HOUSE	Cat Lake - - - - -	1885	31. FORT LAC SEUL	Lac Seul - - - - -	1815
12. FORT CHARLOTTE	Grand Portage Bay - - - - -	1799	32. FORT LA CLOCHE	North Channel, Georgian Bay -	1790
13. CLEAR WATER LAKE HOUSE	Teggan Lake, Kenora - - - - -	1869	33. FORT LAKE OF THE WOODS	Lake of the Woods - - - - -	1869
14. FORT DETROIT	Port Huron - - - - -	1686	34. FORT LA MANNE	Ombabika River, Lake Nipigon	---
15. FORT DUMOINE	Dumoine River, Ottawa River	1761	35. FORT LA RONDE	Lake Nipissing - - - - -	---
16. EABAMET LAKE HOUSE	Albany River - - - - -	1903	36. LITTLE CURRENT	Manitoulin Island - - - - -	---
17. EAGLE'S NEST HOUSE	Eagle Lake - - - - -	1860	37. LONG LAKE FORT	Kenogami River, Albany River	1870
18. FLYING POST CO.	Ground Hog River, Mattagami River - - - - -	1857	38. FORT LONGUE SAULT	Lake Ottawa, Lake of Two Mountains - -	1757
19. FORT FRANCES	Rainy Lake - - - - -	1820	39. FORT MAMATTAWA	Kenogami and Kabinakagami Rivers - -	1832
20. FREDERICK HOUSE	Abitibi and Frederick House Rivers - -	1783			

MANITOBA

QUEBEC

HISTORIC FORTS
OF THE
FUR TRADE

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HUDSON BAY

SEVERN R.

WHISK R.

ATTAWAPISKAT R.

JAMES BAY

ALBANY R.

MOOSE R.

BERENS R.

ENGLISH R.

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HISTORIC FORTS OF THE FUR TRADE (Continued)

Name	Location	Date	Name	Location	Date
40. MARTIN FALLS HOUSE	Albany River - - - - -	1794	65. RED LAKE HOUSE	Red Lake - - - - -	1786
41. FORT MATACHewan	Montreal River - - - - -	1850	66. RED ROCK HOUSE	Nipigon River - - - - -	1821
42. FORT MATTAGAMI	Lake Mattagami - - - - -	1762	67. FORT ROUILLE	Toronto - - - - -	1749
43. FORT MATTAWA	Mattawa and English Rivers - - - - -		68. FORT ST. CHARLES	Lake of the Woods - - - - -	1732
44. MATTAWA HOUSE	Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers - - - - -	1872	69. FORT ST. JOSEPH	St. Joseph Island, Sault Ste Marie - - - - -	
45. FORT MICHIPICOTEN	Michipicoten Bay, Magpie River - - - - -	1750	70. FORT ST. PIERRE	Rainy Lake - - - - -	1765
46. MILLE LACS HOUSE	Canoe Lake - - - - -		71. SANDY LAKE HOUSE	Winnipeg River, near Kenora - - - - -	1717
47. FORT MISSINAIBI	Lake Missinaibi - - - - -	1779	72. FORT PEMBINA	Pembina River - - - - -	1820
48. FORT MISSISSAGI	Mississagi River, Lake Huron - - - - -	1850	73. FORT SCHLOSSER	Niagara River - - - - -	1801
49. FORT MOOSE	Moose River, Moose Factory - - - - -	1671	74. FORT SEVERN	Severn River - - - - -	1761
50. NAGACAMMI POST	Albany River - - - - -		75. SEVERN LAKE HOUSE	Severn River - - - - -	1680
51. NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE	Brunswick Lake - - - - -	1788	76. PINEFORT	Assiniboine River - - - - -	1784
52. NEW POST	Abitibi River - - - - -	1880	77. STURGEON LAKE FORT	Sturgeon Lake - - - - -	1805
53. NEW POST	Kenogami River - - - - -	1860	78. STURGEON RIVER HOUSE	Lake Nipissing, Sturgeon Falls - - - - -	1821
54. FORT NIAGARA	Niagara River - - - - -	1678	79. TEMAGAMI POST	Temagami Island - - - - -	1820
55. NIPIGON HOUSE	Lake Nipigon - - - - -	1775	80. TROUT LAKE FORT	Fort Island, Trout Lake - - - - -	1830
56. NIPISSING HOUSE	Lake Nipissing - - - - -	1755	81. TROUT LAKE POST	Trout Lake, Lac Seul - - - - -	1869
57. OLD FRENCH HOUSE	Abitibi and Frederick House Rivers - - - - -		82. FORT WAPIKOPA	Lake Wapikopa - - - - -	1832
58. OSNBURGH HOUSE	Lake St. Joseph - - - - -	1786	83. FORT WINISK	Winisk River - - - - -	1820
59. FORT OUTOLIBIS	Lake Nipigon - - - - -	1682	84. WHITE DOG HOUSE	Winnipeg River - - - - -	1857
60. FORT PIC	Heron Bay, Lake Superior - - - - -	1790	85. WHITEFISH BAY HOUSE	Lake of the Woods - - - - -	1869
61. POINTE DE MEURON HOUSE	Fort William - - - - -		86. FORT WHITEFISH LAKE	Whitefish Lake, near Georgian Bay - - - - -	
62. FORT PISCOUTAGAMY	Piscoutagamy, Abitibi River - - - - -	1703	87. FORT WILLIAM	Kaministiquia River, Lake Superior - - - - -	1801
63. PORTAGE DE L' ISLE HOUSE	Winnipeg River - - - - -	1779			
64. RAT PORTAGE HOUSE	Keewatin Bay, Lake of the Woods - - - - -	1790			

ONTARIO HISTORICAL DATES

Lake Huron visited by Champlain and Father Le Caron—1615,
probably discovered by Brule, 1610

Lake Ontario discovered by Etienne Brule—1615

Lake Nipissing discovered by Brule—1610

Lake Erie discovered by Brule—1615

Lake Superior discovered by Brule—1623

Niagara Falls first described by Hennepin—1678

BATTLES

Fort Frontenac taken by Bradstreet—Aug. 27, 1758

Fort Niagara surrendered to the English—July 25, 1759

Gananoque raided by Americans—Sept. 21, 1812

Americans defeated at Queenston—Oct. 12, 1812

Kingston bombarded by Americans—Nov. 10, 1812

Americans repulsed near Fort Erie—Nov. 28, 1812

Brockville raided by Americans—Feb. 6, 1813

York (Toronto) taken by Americans—April 27, 1813

Fort George taken by Americans—May 27, 1813

Americans defeated at Stoney Creek—June 5, 1813

British fleet captured on Lake Erie—Sept. 10, 1813

British defeated in York Bay—Sept. 28, 1813

British defeated on the Thames River (Moraviantown)—Oct. 5, 1813

Americans defeated at Chrysler's Farm—Nov. 11, 1813

Fort Niagara captured by the British—Dec. 19, 1813

Fort Erie surrendered to the Americans—July 3, 1814

British defeated in Chippawa—July 5, 1814

Americans defeated at Lundy's Lane—July 25, 1814

British repulsed at Fort Erie—Aug. 15, 1814

American vessel "Scorpion" captured at St. Joseph Island—
Sept. 3, 1814

American vessel "Tigress" captured near St. Joseph Island—
Sept. 6, 1814

Americans repulsed at Fort Erie—Sept. 17, 1814

Insurgents defeated at Toronto—Dec. 7, 1837

Insurgents defeated at Windmill Point—Nov. 13-16, 1838

Sympathizers defeated at Sandwich—Dec. 4, 1838

Fenian Raids—The Battle of Ridgeway (Limeridge) at Fort Erie,
Jan. 1, 1866.

LEADING POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL EVENTS

United Empire Loyalists settled in Upper Canada (Ontario) from 1783
Upper Canada set off from the Province of Quebec by the

Constitutional Act—1791

First Chief Justice of Ontario, William Osgoode, appointed—
Dec. 31, 1791; new commission—July 29, 1792

Slavery abolished in Upper Canada—1793

Mackenzie Rebellion in Upper Canada—Dec. 4-12, 1837

Union of Upper and Lower Canada—Feb. 10, 1841

First meeting of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa—
November 6, 1867

Thomas D'Arcy McGee assassinated at Ottawa—April 7, 1868

First Ontario Premier, John Sanfield Macdonald—served from July 16,
1867 to Dec. 19, 1871

First Ontario Legislature opened Dec. 27, 1867, dissolved Feb. 25,
1871

First city charter granted in Ontario, to Toronto, 1834

Ontario's first newspaper, the Upper Canada Gazette or American

Oracle founded at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), April 18, 1793

Standard Time and time zones adopted by the whole world were

worked out by Sir Sanford Fleming of Toronto in 1879

First meeting of the Women's Institute was held by its founder,
Adelaide Hoodless, at Stoney Creek, Feb. 19, 1897

OLD BUILDINGS IN ONTARIO

In Ontario you are close to Pioneer Days, as these were not considered to have been over till 1840. Few buildings existed before 1800, for real settlement did not begin before arrival of the United Empire Loyalists. Information about the early architecture of the Province

may be obtained from the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario,
83 Bedford Road, Toronto. The aim of this organization is to preserve good examples of Colonial buildings and the natural beauty spots in the Province.

MUSEUMS OF ONTARIO

ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK: NATURE MUSEUM

Mile 13 from the Park Entrance on Highway No. 60
May 1-Sept. 30; 10-6. (October week-ends only.) Free.
AMHERSTBURG: FORT MALDEN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK MUSEUM
Laird Avenue (Highway No. 18)
Weekdays 9-5; Sundays 2-5. Oct.-May closed weekdays
12 noon-1:30. Free.

BARRIE: SIMCOE COUNTY WOMEN'S INSTITUTES MUSEUM

Barrie
June-Sept., Friday-Sunday, 3-5 and 7-9. Admission 15 cents.
BRANTFORD: BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM
57 Charlotte Street
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 2-5. First and third Sundays
Sept. to June. Free.
BELL HOMESTEAD—Tutela Heights
Daily 9-9. November-April 9-7 and closed Mondays. Free.
BURLINGTON: BRANT MUSEUM
Highway No. 2, Burlington
Daily 9-5. Free.

CAYUGA: HALDIMAND COUNTY MUSEUM

Cayuga
Mondays to Fridays, 10-5; Saturday mornings. Free.

CHATHAM: CHATHAM-KENT MUSEUM

59 William Street North
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 3-5 and 7:30-9. First and third
Sundays 3-5. Other times by appointment. Free.

COLLINGWOOD: HURON INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM

Second and Maple Streets
Weekdays 8-11 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. Closed Thursdays and
Sundays. Free.

ELORA: WELLINGTON COUNTY MUSEUM

Elora
May 15th-October 15th, every afternoon. Adults 25 cents,
children free.

FORT ERIE: OLD FORT ERIE

Lakeshore Road and Highway 3C
July-August: 9-8 daily. September-June: 9-5 daily. Closed
Saturdays in winter. Adults 25 cents; children 10 cents.

FORT WILLIAM: THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

Public Library, S. Brodie Street
Monday-Friday: alternate afternoons and evenings. Free.

GODERICH: HURON COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM

110 North Street
Weekdays 10-12 and 2-5. Sundays 2-5. July and August 10-5.
In winter by appointment. Adults 25 cents; children 10 cents.

HAMILTON: DUNDURN CASTLE MUSEUM

York Street (Highway No. 6)
Weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2-5.30. Closed Mondays September-
June. Entirely closed January and February. Adults 10
cents; children 5 cents.

JORDAN: JORDAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE TWENTY

Vintage House (Highway No. 8)
May-October 11-5 daily. Free.

KINGSTON: OLD FORT HENRY

9:30-9:30 daily. May 24 to mid-September then Sundays to last
Sunday in October. Guided trips through underground
tunnels; daily changing of guard.

MURNEY TOWER MUSEUM—King Street

July to September 15 10-8 daily. Adults 15 cents; children
5 cents.

MUSEUM OF NEAR EASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

Queen's Theological College
Wednesday and Friday 2-4 during University term. Other
times by appointment. Free.

KITCHENER: WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

58 Queen Street North
Saturdays 3-5. Free.

LONDON: ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Queens Avenue
Weekdays 12-9-30. Sundays 2:30-5:30. Free.

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND PIONEER LIFE
University of Western Ontario
Monday-Friday 9-5. Free.

MIDLAND: HURONIA MUSEUM

North Russell Street
June 1 to September 30—weekdays 10-5; Sundays 1-5. Adults
25 cents; children 10 cents; local schools free.

MARTYRS' SHRINE MUSEUM

Martyrs' Shrine
May 15-October 15 9-9. Free.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE: FORT GEORGE

Niagara Parkway
May 15-Oct. 15: 10-6 daily. Adults 25 cents; children 10 cents.

NAVY HALL—Ricardo Street

Daily, 10-6. Admission 10 cents. Pre-arranged schools free.

NIAGARA MUSEUM—Castlereagh Street

May 1-Oct. 31, Wed., Sat., and holidays, 2-5. Admission
25 cents.

OAKVILLE: OLD POST OFFICE MUSEUM

Thomas St. South (Highway No. 2)

Adults 25 cents; children 10 cents.

OTTAWA: BYTOWN MUSEUM

Lock 3; Rideau Canal

June-Oct. Mon.-Sat., 2-5. Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA—McLeod Street

Weekdays 9-5; Sundays 2-5. Free.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES MUSEUM—330 Sussex Street

Weekdays 9-5; Sundays 1-5. Free.

PENETANG: PENETANGUISHENE MUSEUM

Church Street

May 15-Oct. 1. 9-9 daily. Admission 25 cents.

PERTH: PERTH MUSEUM

Gore Street

July and Aug. 2-4 and 7-9. Closed Sundays and holidays. Free.

PRESCOTT: FORT WELLINGTON

Highway No. 2

April 1-Nov. 15, 8-6 daily. Free.

SHARON: SHARON TEMPLE MUSEUM

Highway No. 12, near Newmarket

July-Sept. 10-5 daily. Closed Tuesdays. Adults 25 cents;
children 10 cents.

SIMCOE: EVA BROOK DONLY MUSEUM

109 Norfolk St., S. (Highway No. 24)

Wed. and Fridays, 1:30-5:30. Free.

STONEY CREEK: BATTLEFIELD HOUSE

77 King St. W. (Highway No. 56)

Weekdays, 9:30-8, Sundays, 10:30-12, and 1:30-8. Adults
25 cents; children 10 cents.

SUTTON: SIBBALD MEMORIAL MUSEUM (EILDON HALL)

County of York Park, Sutton West

July and Aug. 2-5 and 8-9 daily. In Sept., Sundays only 2-5.
Adults 50 cents; students 25 cents; children 10 cents.

TORONTO: COLBORNE LODGE

High Park

Daily 2-5, except Sundays. Free.

MACKENZIE HOUSE—82 Bond Street

Daily 9-5:30. Adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

OLD FORT YORK—Fleet Street West

May 15-Aug. 31: 10-9. Sept. 1-Oct. 31: 10-5. Adults 35 cents;
children 10 cents.

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM—100 Queen's Park

Weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2-5; closed Mondays. 25c Wed. and
Friday; children free at all times.

SIGMUND SAMUEL CANADIANA GALLERY

14 Queen's Park Cres. West

Weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2-5; closed Mondays. Free.

SCADDING CABIN—Exhibition Park

During C.N.E. 10:30-9. Free.

WINDSOR: WILLSTEAD LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

Willistead Park

Mon., Wed., Fri. 2-6 and 7-9; Sat. 2-6. Free.

HIRAM WALKER MUSEUM—2029 Sandwich St. E.

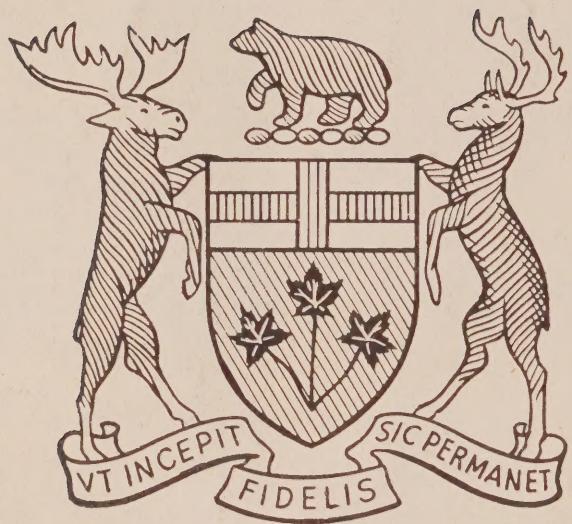
Mon. to Fri. 9-5. Free.

WOODSTOCK: OXFORD MUSEUM

Dundas Street

Weekdays 2-5. Closed Sundays. Adults 25 cents; children
free; Groups \$3.00.

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FOR

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

C. D. CROWE, Deputy Minister

HON. LOUIS P. CECILE, Q.C., Minister